No. 13,183.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

"The committee has had but little to say

Attempts at Bossism Resented.

party, nor has the committee or any mem-

ber concerned in the call given utterance to any expression that would indicate any

such intention. On the contrary, every effort has been made to prevent anything

like a rupture in the democratic ranks.
"At the same time the committee has re-

object, and enable us to again write our-selves the majority party in the state and in the nation."

Cheris for Hinrichsen.

The convention gave Hinrichsen atten-

Hearty indorsement was given him

the national administration toward

tive audience, and applauded him frequent-

when he referred to the necessity of calling

the convention, growing out of the attitude

"No Gag Rule" the Cry.

A motion to refer all political resolutions

to the appropriate committee without read-

ing met with vigorous opposition. A strong

intention to debate the question presented

"No gag rule" was the cry echoing from over the hall. The motion was then withdrawn.

This disposition to resist the smooth run-

This disposition to resist the smooth running of the machine came as a surprise. The make up of the committee on resolutions shows an overwhelming preponderance of free silver and anti-Cleveland men. Not content with the regular selection of this committee a motion was offered to add ex-Congressman Hunter to the committee. This was carried by acciamation. Hunter is a violent anti-Cleveland man and has been berating the President as a traitor to his party.

his party.

An effort was made to take a recess, but was opposed by those who wanted to hear Hunter make a speech. The other side prevailed, however, and a recess was taken

until 2 o'clock.

The committee on resolutions then retired in order to draw up the resolutions. They are meeting behind closed doors, and no information from within is available at this writing. The radical element in the convention is uniform to the convention in the convention is uniform.

convention is jubilant over the committee's selections and are boasting that they will

PROPOSED NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Important Action by the State Central

Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.-At the

meeting of the state central committee ast night action was taken which was of

the utmost importance. It was decided

by a vote of 24 to 4 to recommend to the

convention the appointment of delegates

to a national free silver convention, to be

called later. It is the purpose of the man agers to enter into communication immedi-ately with the members of democratic

state central committees of every state.

They will be asked to meet in conference at an early date and agree upon a call to be issued for a national free silver convention. This will be completely ignoring the democratic national committee, of course, the only organization that has the power to

the only organization that has the power to call a national convention, but it is held that if a fair proportion of state central committees agree to call it will thereupon have due authority. It is probable that the invitations to the state central committees will be sent out soon after the adjournment of this convention.

Today is the appointed time for the demogracy of Illipole in convention assemble.

make it very hot for the opposition.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

until 2 o'clock.

TWO CENTS.

COMMENT ON OLNEY

His Reluctance to Accept His Present Position.

CRITICISM ON HIS APPOINTMENT

This Brought Him and the President Closer Together.

FITNESS TO SUCCEED GRESHAM

the promotion of Mr. Olney, now accepted as certain, is comprehended in the scrip-tural phrase: "To him that hath shall be taken, even that that he hath."

Mr. Olney's position in public life is unique. With talents of a very high order, and a name in itself entitling him to consideration, he had not, when called to the Attorney Generalship, shown any desire for office. He had come to distinction in the practice of his profession at home, and seemed content with that. He was a democrat, and had assisted in the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency, but without the barest thought of profiting himself by the result. So far, indeed, were his thoughts from such a thing that when invited to become a member of Mr. Cleve-land's cabinet he almost declined outright. He certainly hesitated. His income was large, his business well ordered and to his liking and he had grown into Boston and Boston into him until a separation, though temporary, seemed impossible. There were temporary, seemed impossible. There were many aspirants for the Attorney Generalship. Democratic leaders of national reputation had their lightning rods up, hoping to receive the shock of an offer. But Mr. Cleveland kept his eye steadily on the Boston lawyer, redoubled his efforts to secure his services and finally succeeded. The man who on personal grounds didn't want the offer was represented by the state of the secure of the secu the office was chosen over twenty others

Early Criticism.

But ro sooner was the selection announced than criticism began in that quarter of the democratic camp easily stirred on the subject of trusts. It was insisted that as Mr Olney had long been the adviser of certain aggregated eastern capital, he could not be expected, as Attorney General, to execute the anti-trust law with aggressiveness and thoroughness, and that, therefore, his appointment would be in vioparty. This criticism followed Mr. Olney party. This criticism followed Mr. Olney into office, and at one time he was rather severely assailed. The effect of it all, however, was to bring the President and his Attorney General the closer together, and to inspire the President with a very much higher regard for Mr. Olney. The criticism of one became criticism of the other, and the strong bond of brotherhood was established.

Those who know Mr. Olney predict for him an agreeable occupancy of the State

Those who know Mr. Olney predict for him an agreeable occupancy of the State Department. He will begin his new duties at the excellent advantage, first of understanding them, and then of being in full sympathy with the administration's foreign policy. He was often in consultation with the President and Secretary Gresham when questions of moment and difficulty were up, and in this way he has a great deal of valuable information adjustable to immediate uses. In temperament and persently address he will fully meet the exactions of the office as the popular idea conceives them. He has dignity, decision, application, and he knows the law.

No Change of Policy.

Nobody looks for the slightest change in

the administration's policy. Things are expected to go on almost as If death had not knocked at the department's door. Mr. Olney is not politically ambitious, nor does he confer much with politicians, strictly sohimself solely to the task of keeping the administration's record consistent and coherent on the lines already adopted with nerent on the lines already adopted with regard to foreign affairs, and to round up the four years with the manifestation of as little interest as possible in questions outside the confines of the United States. This one point is noted. Will it increase the New England opposition to the admin-istration's foreign policy to have a New England man at the head of the State De-restment? Mr. Oliney in the Attorney Genpartment? Mr. Olney in the Attorney Gen partment? Mr. Olney in the Attorney General's office consenting to certain acts was one individual. Mr. Olney as Secretary of State extending the consequences of those acts will be another, and apparently a more responsible individual. Will Senators Frye and Hale, Lodge and Hore, Hawley and Platt, and particularly Chandler, be a guestly the change to more vigorous desired. ed by the change to more vigorous denun-ciation than they have heretofore indulged in?

KEEPING BACHELOR'S HALL.

Mrs. Cleveland and the Children Left

for Gray Gables Today.

President Cleveland is now keeping bachelor's hall at the White House, Mrs Cleveland and the children having left here this morning for their summer's sojourn at Gray Gables near the waters of Buzzard's Bay. The party left here at 7:50 o'clock on the Colonial express over the Pennsylvania railroad. In addition to Mrs. Cleveland and the children with maids and nurses, it included Mrs. Olney, wife of the Attorney General, and her daughter, Mrs. Minot. The President bade his family an

Minot. The President bade his family an affectionate farewell on the steps of the White House and was not able to accompany them to the station. They will reach their destination early this evening. It is learned this afternoon that the President will leave for Gray Gables early next week, and that the cabinet appointments will be announced before his departure. He will start either Sunday or Monday, and will be accompanied by Atterney General Olney.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.-Mrs. Henry

Perrine of this city, mother of Mrs. Cleve-land, has been asked to visit Gray Gables next month.

Concert at the Capitol Grounds. Following is the program for the Marine Band concert at the east front of the Cap-

itol this afternoon, commencing at 5:55 o'clock:

Condition of the Treasury. Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$183,604,817; gold reserve, \$99,478,983; net silver, \$25,375,447; net silver of 1800. \$0,25; United States notes in the treasury \$11,805,878; treasury notes of 18(0), \$29,190 962. Total receipts this day, 2945,821; this month, \$4,205,550. Total expenditures this day, \$1,321,528; this month, \$5,420,472.

The Collector of Georgetown Has Been Asked to Resign.

President Cleveland Took This Action as the Result of the Investigation Made of His Case.

Lightning struck the Georgetown custom He Tells Why the Meeting Was house today. It came out of an apparently clear sky and caused great consterna-tion. It was hurled by the President and, metaphorically speaking, struck off the head of Mr. Wm. H. Manogue, the collector. It took the form of an official communication bearing the President's signature, and



Collector Manogue.

called for the collector's resignation "to take effect upon the appointment and quali-

This action is the result of the investigation of the collector's office last winter. The investigators reported adversely upon his business methods, and Secretary Carlisle placed their report in the hands of the President. The delay in action is due to the fact that the President has not had time until recently to fully consider the

It was delayed so long that Mr. Manogue and his friends became sa isfied that nothing would be done in the matter. Mr. Manague was appointed by President Cleveland during his present term, and is one of the most popular young democrats in the District.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

They Are Holding the Largest Con-vention They Ever Held.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5 .- The republicans of Kentucky are holding the largest state convention today in the history of the party. The whigs formerly controlled the state, and the democrats succeeded the old party of Henry Clay. No state officers were elected last November, but the congressional vote ther, showed such a republican majority that the assembling delegates and the workers for W. O. Bradley for governor, and other candidates, today claim that they are convening as the majority party of the old Bourbon state.

Jority party of the old Bourbon state. They attribute this revolution to the negro question no longer being an issue, and the lines being drawn on the tariff and silver questions. It is thought that the platforms of the two parties may be directly opposite on these issues, that some republicans will vote free silver and free trade, but that more democrats vote against these two planks and that the divisions of opinion will revert to the old lines of the whig epoch.

The democrats are divided on the silver question and will in any event have a

compromise silver plank. Some of the democratic leaders are here as interested observers. They say they will maintain their supremacy, but admit that the campaign will be more interesting than any Kentucky contest since the old whig times. While there is no opposition to Bradley for governor, there are eight candidates for econd place and about as many appirants for each of the other places on the ticket. Each of these contestants is hustling like men who really consider the nominations without odds for election.

The delegates met by congressional districts at 9 a.m., and the places that usually go begging for representation on the com-

go begging for representation on the con mittee and in this organization of the wention were easerly sought. The Bradley slate went through in all the eleven congressional districts, so as to insure the adoption of the gold standard and protective planks. At the district meetings it was settled that the proceedings it was settled that the proceedings would be harmonious in perfecting the organization, adopting the platform and nominating the head of the ticket, and that the fighting will be limited to the nominations for minor state offices.

state offices.

At the district conventions Geo. De Relle was nominated for court of appeals. When State Chairman John W. Yerkes When State Chairman John W. Yerkes called the convention to order at 2 p.m. he reviewed the history of the last election in the state before introducing Judge Geo. Denny of Lexington as the temporary chairman. Judge Denny is the contestant for the Breckinridge seat in Congress, for which a certificate of election was issued to Col. Owens.

It is thought that Col. Bradley will be nominated before the recess is taken, and that the ticket will be completed at the night session. As the convention is as-sembling it develops that the silver ques-tion will precipitate a hot fight, which may prolong the convention till tomorrow.

LIVELY TIMES IN MILLVILLE.

Dispute Between the City and a Trol-

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 5.-For the first time in the history of the city the citizens had the riot act read to them this morning by Sheriff Shinn. The trouble arose over a dispute between the Millville Traction Company and the city. A permit was granted by the city council at its last meeting allowing a frame house to be moved. In order to move the building it was necessary to cut the wires of the Traction Company. When Contractor Barnes and his men-attempted to move the house they were confronted by a gang of Mill-ville Traction employes. The Traction people began to move the chains which had been placed on the tracks by the contractor pursuant to moving the building. At this juncture Mayor Payne appeared and told the Traction foreman that he would place the first man in jail who laid a hand on the chains. Mayor Payne then swore in a large posse of special officers and called out the entire police force, and they were kept on guard all night to prevent the removal of the chains.

Early this morning Sheriff Shinn arrived in the city with an order from the court and his men-attempted to move the house

ing the house directly across the tracks of the company and against the live wire, effectually blocking travel. The street is crowded with people, and while the ex-citement is intense there has been no dis-

Another Electric L Road. CHICAGO, June 5.-The Lake street elevated road has decided to discard steam and adopt electricity.

LIGHTNING HIT MANCGUE FREE COINAGE MEN

Assembling of the Springfield Convention.

SECRETARY HINRICHSEN GIVEN CHEERS

Held.

INDORSED BY HIS HEARERS

Special From a Staff Correspondent. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.-The democratic free coinage convention met at noon with a full house. The appearance of Secretary Hinrichsen was the signal for tumultuous applause. As the chairman of the state central committee, he called the convention to order, and in doing so reviewed the causes which led up to the calling of the convention. He spoke as fol-

ing of the convention. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen—Before stating the object of this convention, it is proper that I should give briefly the reasons of the state central committee for calling you together.

"When the present committee was organized last January it found the democratic party of the state in a deplorable condition. At the November election thousands of its members had voted the republicanticket, thousands had voted the populist ticket, while others sulked and refused to vote any ticket. In fact, with the exception of a few old bourbons and us office-holders, there seemed to be but little left of a party which had carried the state by over 20,000 piurality two years before.

"The situation demanded the most energetic action on the part of the state committee, and an investigation of the causes of the demoralization of the party was at once set on foot. It was found that the most general cause of complaint was that Congress had failed to establish a per-



Secretary Hinrichsen.

marent currency system for our country, and that even in her attempts to do so and that even in her attempts to do so our representatives had not reflected the real sentiments of their constituents. The President and each member of Congress had interpreted the currency plank of the platform of 1892 to suit himself and it was evident that most of them had attempted to carry out the wishes of a minority rather than a majority of the party.

Currency the Great Issue.

"The currency question was found to be the most common subject of discussion among the people, and it was easy to see that that would be the great issue in the next campaign. Silver clubs were being ventions of silver democrats were being called in the counties, and the organization of the national silver party at Washington threatened to take from us the last for threatened to take from us the last forlorn remnant of our demoralized party. "The situation was a grave one. The President and other democrats in high places seemed determined on a line of policy to which the rank and file of the party were opposed, the administration could not or would not believe that it was not in accord with the people in its financial could not or would not believe that it was not in accord with the people in its financial policy, and the committee in planning a campaign of education found that one side or the other of this great financial question must be taken. It had no right to make a platform or to outline a policy, so in its trouble it determined upon the democratic plan of asking the people for and so this convention

Calling the Convention.

"The question has been asked, why was the convention called so early? It is easily answered, for there were two good reasons, one was to forestall the action of the national silver party, which was preparing to launch a boom which would have carried away many good democrats in this and other states, and the other was for the purpose of opening up the question for discussion long enough before the meeting of the national convention in 1896 to preor the hational convention in 1885 to prevent a hopeless split in the party. It was remembered that just previous to the convention of 1888, when the democratic party was divided on the tariff question, much as it is on the money question today, that President Cleveland issued his famous message conventities the sample of the prevention of the preventi sage committing the party to tariff reform and that the shortness of time between the issuing of the message and the election prevented the thorough discussion of the question, and so brought on democratic



Senator John M. Palmer. defeat. This was one of the mistakes

President Cleveland that the committee did President Cleveland that the committee during the control of the c called. Such a suggestion is absurd. A rational convention is made up of delegates from the different states, and the party in each state has a right to express itself in each state has a right to express itself at any and all times upon any and all questions and to instruct its delegates to the national convention as to the policy it desires carried out. While the action of this convertion cannot bind the delegates to the national convention of 1896, yet its action can and will serve as a basis for a campaign of education, to be carried on by campaign of education, to be carried on by the state committee, to the end that the party be united on one common object. The committee has been severely criti-

cised for calling this convention. The worst motives have been suggested, the vilest epithets have been used and men calling themselves democrats have not hes-itated to say, through the public press,

light over the prospect.

"This means," said Mr. Hopkins, "that conservative democrate of this state will find the republican party their only refuge."

The Chicago delegation marched in last night. They are typical ward politicians. They will make about one-third of the en-(Continued on Second Page.)

The Republicans Chuckle.

The convention meets in the hall of the

MR. ELKIN'S CHOICE MORE SPECULATION AUDITOR MORTON that the action of the committee was irregular, illegal, traitorous and destructive. Action of the Illinois Committee.

n reply to these attacks, and has avoided He Has Come Out Flat-Footed for any personalities that might drive any good democrats out of the party, but I feel it Harrison. my duty at this time and place to make a denial of all these charges. The action of

the committee was strictly regular and according to party precedent. I think I IMPORTANCE OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT

have shown clearly that it was necessary for the good of the party, and that it is approved by the party is shown by the hearty response it has met with from the hearty response it has met with from the pecple.

Now, I believe a man may be a good democrat and be in favor of any form of currency whatsoever, until the party platform has been built. He may be a good democrat; he may be a bimetallist and be a good democrat; he may be a greenbacker and be a good democrat, he may be a greenbacker and be a good democrat, but the man who says and believes that the state committee had no right to call on the people for instructions, or who says and believes that this convention has no right to assemble and discuss any question, has not one drop of democratic blood in his veins, and has no right or place in the democratic party.

Attempts at Bossism Resented. He Has Been Lessening the Influence of McKinley.

A BOOM IN DISGUISE

There was a decided stir among prominent republicans now in this city when it was learned this morning, on what appeared to be good authority, that Senatorelect Stephen B. Elkins had come out flat-"This convention was not called for the purpose of reading any man out of the footed for Mr. Harrison for the presidential nonfination, and that Mr. Depew had indorsed this position, saying that the ex-President would also be his first choice.

For six months Mr. Elkins has studiously aveided saying who he thought should receive the nomination at the hands of the republicans at the next national conven-"At the same time the committee has resented the attempts of a few would-be bosses to control the masses, either by means of public patronage or by threats of leaving the party, and now that they have so evidently falled to accomplish their purpose, and desire te leave us, we can only bid them good-bye, and wish them better luck in bossing the opposition.

"Gentlemen, you have responded to the call of the committee in coming here today, and it is my hope that your further action will not only mark out a line of policy for the committee to follow, but will serve to unite the democratic party on one common object, and enable us to again write our tion. Mr. Elkins has been content to evade this question by merely alluding to the record of Mr. Harrison in his past administration, and remarking that a presidential candidate should not be picked out so long in advance. Very many politicians have believed that the Senator-elect and multimillionaire had hopeful aspirations for the nomination himself, and that he was placing himself in a position to be regarded favorably by the party throughout the country.

Importance of the Announcement. The announcement of Mr. Elkins' positive declaration in favor of Mr. Harrison's candidacy is the more important in view canadacy is the more important in view of the position of the West Virginian in reminating conventions of the republican party. Mr. Elkins played a prominent part in nominating Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in 1888, when it was seen that Mr. Blaine's nomination was hopeless Mr. Elkins helped to turn the tide toward Mr. Harrison and cleverly manipulated his campaign in the convention.

A Boom in Disguise.

of the hattonal administration toward silver.

The temporary chairman, M. C. Crawford, received an ovation when he was presented to the audience. He said the eyes of the people of the nation were upon this meeting, and urged the convention to take vigorous action in behalf of silver coinage, and to declare itself in no uncertain notes on the money question.

A great shout of assent from the assembly announced their intention to do this. Considerable time was consumed in receiving the reports of the election of committeemen from the several districts, during which the crowd grew restless. They were anxious to get to work at flaying the gold bugs. Several men who seemed primed with red-hot speeches were chafing for an opportunity to deliver them.

"No Gag Rule" thes Cry. Among the republicans are now a number who look upon the Depew harmony dinner as simply a Harrison boom in disguise. They say that Mr. Elkins has long intended They say that Mr. Elkins has long intended announcing the candidacy of Harrison, and that he has been carefully laying his plans in order to lessen the McKinley influence in Ohlo. It was McKinley that Mr. Elkins chiefly feared when the victories of the republicans were being achieved last year, and the credit for which was regarded as belonging to Ohlo's governor, because he represented the principle of protection more than any other man. It was with relief that Mr. Elkins saw the tariff give way to the silver question, for on that subject Harrison had a clear record as a sound money man, and in that respect pleasing to the leaders of his party in the east.

It is also asserted that Elkins quietly lent his influence to the Foraker fores in Ohlo in order to lessen the influence of McKinley, and his purchase of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is quoted as an evidence of the care with which he prepared his plan, and this paper's advocacy of Harrison's candidacy it is expected will shortly be vigorous. As the leading republican newspaper not only of Ohlo, but of the region included in the states of Indiana, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, also the Commercial Gazette's influence is expected to be very potential. announcing the candidacy of Harrison, and

NO WOMEN WERE SAVED.

The Saddest Feature of the Recent Colima Wreck.

MAZATLAN, June 5.-A telegram reeived from Acapulco states that the Barracouta arrived there with Chilberg of Seattle, who was seen by Officer Hensen immediately after the disaster on one of the life rafts, with six other men, having

The Barracouta also has aboard Johnson Gonzales, Peters and Crow. These four will proceed to San Francisco on the Colon. There is no news of the Manzanillo survivors found by the steamer Mazatlan. These are supposed to have been those seen in the boat with the first officers and four others, and they will probable, arrive at others, and they will probably arrive at There is no news of the purser, who was

water when the chief officer tried to pick him up. A telegram direct from Coahuaya says

A telegram direct from Coahuaya says that no women have been saved and no bodies are coming ashore. The survivors from the second life raft are J. J. Noonan, Jose Pegueros, A. S. Martin and two others.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.-The federal take a hand in the affair, and there is al

take a hand in the affair, and there is already talk of criminal proceedings. These, however, are not yet a tertainty.

The federal inquiry will be instituted by Messrs. Talbott and Hiliman, the inspectors of hulls and boilers. They are watching for the return of the steamer San Juan, which is expected to enter this port on Friday. As soon as the vessel arrives the third officer, O. Hansel, and all of the survivers who may be on board will be revivers. vivors who may be on board will be summoned as witnesses to an investigation which will be instituted without delay. The which will be instituted without delay. The inquiry, it is intended, shall be thorough n every respect.

One of the first questions to be discussed in the inventorial of the state of the inventorial of t

One of the first questions to be discussed in the investigation is the manner in which the ship was loaded. Charges of the most serious character have been made, and if there be any truth in them it will be dis covered. The most serious allegations in this part of the affair is that the ship was negligently loaded.

CHARGED CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Today is the appointed time for the democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, to make a break. Senator Palmer says it will be a break in the direction of a total eclipse of the party in this state. Secretary Hinricksen says it will be a break in the direction of complete reorganization of the democracy upon free silver lines and a move for democratic ascendency again. The real significance of this convention lies in the effect which its utterances will have upon the silver-loving utterances will have upon the silver-loving demooracy of other states. It now ceases to be a question of the effect upon state politics and resolves itself into a far great-Action Against Editor Birminghan for Publishing News of a Conference. NEW YORK, June 5.-The Fourth Estate or consequence. The bearing is now upon ne national democracy. Naturally it would appear that a sense newspaper last week published the verbatim proceedings of the conference committees of the Associated Press and the United Press, which had been in session in this city for the preceding two weeks. This morning the United Press, described as a corporation existing under the laws of the Naturally it would appear that a sense of responsibility to the party at large and its welfare would occur to these people; a personal responsibility growing out of the force of example. They assume it cheerfully, jauntily, it might be said, eagerly. The excuse for this action is the assertion that the move is in accordance with the sentiments of the great masses of the democrats of the United States; that it represents their wishes, and that they corporation existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, began action against Ern-est F.Birmingham, the editor of the Fourth Estate, for alleged criminal libel. The edi-tor was released on his own recognizance until 2 o'clock this afternoon, pending exrepresents their wishes, and that they have a right at all times to break away from restrictions of policy which they themselves had imposed and which had proven irksome or oppressive.

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

Proceedings. Will Begin at Hagers town This Evening.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 5 .- Delegates house of representatives at the state capto the general synod, Evangelical Lutheran itol. A republican legislature cheerfully vacated the hall to permit it. Heaven forhurch, continue to arrive. Tonight the vacated the half to permit it. Reaven for-lid that they should place any obstacle in the way of this democratic perform-ance, say the republicans. They laugh to see such sport. Senator Cullom, Congress-man Hopkins, ex-Congressman Thomas and other noted republicans of the state are here and rubbing their hands with de-light over the prospect. preceedings of the synod begin, Mayor Keedy of this city delivering the address of welcome, and Rev. Charles S. Albert of Philadelphia, retiring president, delivering of welcome, and Rev. Charles S. Albert of Philadelphia, retiring president, delivering the annual president's sermon. After that business sessions will be held each day, and meetings at night will be devoted to special interests of the church. Among the most important reports to be submitted will be those on a revision of the hymns in the book of vorship, on foreign missions, home missions, board of school extension, ministerial supply, board of publication, parent education society, and historical society. It is expected that the convention will finish its labors this week.

Several Rumors as to Cabinet Changes That May Be Made.

The President is Keeping His Own Counsel and Giving Nothing Out for Publication.

The President still observes a studied silence on the subject of the identity of the next Secretary of State. Nevertheless there is no doubt as to the appointment of Attorney General Olney to that more exacted office. It is believed that the official announcement to that effect is simply withheld pending the selection of Mr. Olney's successor in the Department of Justice. The Chief Executive is proceeding with his usual deliberation in the matter, and will give no sign of his intentions until he has completed his arrangements.

It may be that he is in correspondence with several individuals in regard to their appointment to the cabinet, but if so he is appointment to the cabinet, but if so he is following his usual practice of refusing to allow his intentions to become known until assured of their acceptance, and there is no possible danger of a hitch in his plans. Consequently it is assumed that all the cabinet appointments resulting from Mr. Olney's transfer to the State Department will be announced simultaneously. Some Rumors This Morning.

Among the rumors this morning is one

to the effect that after transferring Mr. Olney to the State Department the President will place Secretary Smith in the Atfice of Secretary of the Interior by the appointment of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri. It is known that the President has the kindest feelings toward Mr. Francis and his appointment would be in line with the policy the President has leaned toward lately of recognizing the younger and progressive element in his party. Secretary Smith, being a lawyer by profession, is also supposed to have a decided preference for the Attorney General's chair, finding little in the business of the Interior Department, which is attractive to western men, to enlist his interest.

Mr. Doane of the Pullman Car Company is now in the city, and it is currently rekindest feelings toward Mr. Francis and

Mr. Doane of the Pullman Car Company is now in the city, and it is currently reported that he is here entirely in the interest of Judge Thomas Moran of Chicago for the Attorney Generalship. Mr. Doane is a personal friend of the President and stands high in his esteem.

All sorts of speculation is afloat in regard to cabinet changes. One is that Acting Secretary Uhl is to be made Attorney General. Another rumor promotes Solicitor General Conrad to the head of the department of Justice and makes Mr. Uhl is known to prefer a legal office and was a candidate for the solicitor generalship when he was appointed assistant secretary of state. appointed assistant secretary of state

Possible Mission of Secretary Lamont. There is good reason for the belief, however, that unless Mr. Uhl gets a cabinet position he will remain where he is. Among other prominent names mentioned in connection with the prospective vacancy in the Attorney General's office are Jas. C. Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, W. B. Hornblower and Frederic R. Coudert of New York. It was whispered today that Secretary Lamont, who has gone to West Point, will see the next Attorney General either on the journey to or from that place. The Secretary of War has acted as the President's agent several times before in similarly confidential matters, and there may be something in the sicry, if it is true that the President desires a resident of New York for his chief legal adviser. other prominent names mentioned in con

AN INTERESTING POINT.

Writ of Mandamus Prayed for Against a Justice of the Peace.

filed today by the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, an Ohio corporation, against Justice of the Peace Lewis I. O'Neal. The object of the petition, it is said, is to determine the question of how many days are now allowed a defeated party in a trial pefore a justice of the peace in which to perfect his appeal. Heretofore, five days were allowed for such a purpose, but it is contended that when, during the last sesgion of Congress, the jurisdiction of justice of the peace was enlarged, the old rule was repealed and the time in which to perfect an appeal was extended, or, at least, made subject to rules to be promulgated in the future by the District Supreme Court.

The petitioners were defeated last April before Justice O'Neal in a suit against Joseph E. Wildman and Frank Hume, to recover \$200, the amount of a promissory note made by Wildman. Within ten days, say the petitioners, the company prayed an appeal, which, being refused, they filed an undertaking sufficient in amount to pay all intervening damages and costs. Justice O'Neal, however, refused, and still refuses, to consider it or to allow an appeal, and the District Supreme Court is, therefore, prayed to issue a writ of mandamus, compelling Justice O'Neal to allow the appeal or show cause why the writ should not be of the peace was enlarged, the old rule was

or show cause why the writ should not be ssued against him.

Issued against him.

The District Supreme Court has not yet promulgated the rules of practice for the justices of the peace courts, but has them, it is said, under consideration. The petition was presented to Judge Bradley, who issued a rule against Justice O'Neal, requiring him to show cause before him at 1 o'clock next Friday afternoon why the writ of mandamus should not be granted.

STREET OBSTRUCTION CASES.

Judge Kimball Decides to Hear Then and Sets a Day.

Prosecuting Attorney Pugh will call for rial in Judge Kimball's court Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, the cases of the mer-chants charged with occupying public spaces for private purposes. As printed in yesterday's Star, Lawyer W. F. Mattingly appeared as counsel in many of the cases and asked that they go over until the socalled test case is disposed of in the Court of Appeals, but in the ordinary course of events the prosecuting officer realized that this decision will not be rendered until after the summer recess is over, and as the questions involved have already been de-cided he objected.

Judge Kimball took the matter under ad-

visement and today he decided to hear the cases Friday, as he could see no reason for

cases rruay, as he could see no reason for letting them go over.

These cases include more than three dozen merchants. The Louisiana avenue merchants are among the number, as are the lumber dealers who have lumber piled about on the parking and several persons who are doing business along the river front.

MR. HARRISON'S MOVEMENTS.

Going to See Mr. Wanamaker Tomorrow. NEW YORK, June 5.-General Harrison

left his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel hortly after 10 o'clock today to give Artist Johnson a final sitting for his oil portrait for the White House. The ex-President has planned to

this city tomorrow forenoon for Philadelphia. There he will be the guest for a day or more of Mr. Wanamaker, who was his Postmaster General. his Postmaster General.

General Harrison takes occasion to say
that his visit to Philadelphia will be with
out political significance. He had conversations today with Cornelius N. Bliss
and General Stewart L. Woodford.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Besterday's

Star contained 51 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 839 separate announces monts. These advertisers flought publicity-not merely

SENSATION IN THE TREASURY

His Administration Said Not to Have Been Satisfactory.

CRITICISED THE PRESIDENT

A sensation was caused in the Treasury Department today by the summary removal of Charles B. Morton, auditor for the Navy Department. He received a communication from the President about noon notifying him of his removal from office. and he at once packed up his private effects, and bidding good-bye to his official associates, left the building without making the slightest effort for a hearing.

ing the slightest effort for a hearing.

No explanation for this action is given beyond the statement that Mr. Morton's administration was not satisfactory to the President. There has been constant friction between Mr. Morton and the officials of the Navy Department, with whom he did business, and Secretary Herbert has repeatedly complained of his action.

It is said, furthermore, that Mr. Morton has been caustic and abusive in his criticisms of the political actions of the President and Secretary Carlisle.

Mr. Morton is a prominent democratio politician of Maine and was a bitter persons enemy of ex-Secretary Blaine. He was commissioner of navigation under Cleveland's first administration and was apposited auditor for the Navy Department soon after Mr. Cleveland came in for the second time.

second time.

Two years ago Mr. Cleveland again appointed Mr. Morton to the position. It is alleged that Mr. Morton wrote improper, if not scurrilous, letters regarding the President and Secretary Carlisle to his friends.

friends.

The letters, it was rumored, were written both during Mr. Morton's former connection with the department and since he has been an auditor of the treasury. These rumors were looked into, and they were so well founded that the President took his action today.

KAIN IS ARCHBISHOP.

A Cable Dispatch From Rome Settles the Controversy. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Archbishop Kain when seen by an Associated Press reporter today was not inclined to talk. He however, dipped the pen in ink and wrote: "To ascertain with certainty whether there was any doubt of my appointment as archbishop of St. Louis, I yesterday cabled the cardinal prefect of the propaganda and

the cardinal prefect of the propaganda and the following reply has just been received: "ROME, June 5.—To Archbishop Kain, St. Louis: In my telegram of May 24 announced to you that you had been created by the holy father archbishop of St. Louis. The usual brief (bull) will be expedited. What more do you wish? (Signed) "LEDOCHOWSKI." This settles the position which Archbishop Kain will henceforth hold in this community. It is now determined beyond doubt that the venerable Archbishop Kenrick has been superseded. The decree has not yet arrived from Rome, but is expected in a few days.

ON HER MAIDEN TRIP.

Departure of the New Liner St. Louis for England. NEW YORK, June 5.-The American Line

steamship St. Louis left her pler at the this forencon to enter upon her first voyage across the ocean. She carried the full number of cabin and saloon passengers for which she has accommodations. A heavy fog enveloped the river and harbor, which prevented the greeting of the St. Louis by steam and salling vessels

as she passed out toward the ocean such as she would have received had the atmosphere been clear.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WORK. Sixty-Ninth Yearly Meeting of the Home Missionary Society.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 5 .- The Congregational Home Missionary Society resumed its sixty-ninth anniversary today. Under the heading of auxiliaries addresses were made by Rev. C. H. Merrill, secretary of the Vermont Auxiliary Society, and Reve Dr. James Tompkins of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Auxiliary Society. Addresses were also made by Rev. H. W. Carter of Wisconsin, and Rev. A. L. Love of St.

Mrs. Harriet S. Caswell of New York, the Mrs. Harriet S. Caswell of New York, the secretary, presided at the thirteenth annual meeting of the woman's department. During this year the department contributed \$673,300 to mission work.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Joseph Cook of Boston, Miss M. D. Monatt of Oklahoma and Mrs. Alice E. Barnes of Monatana

FORMOSA REPUBLIC COLLAPSES. President Tang Leaves the Island and His Followers.

HONG KONG, June 5.-The republic of Formosa has collapsed, its president, Tang has escaped from the island and the foreigners resident there are in safety.

The Chinese forces in the northern park of the island became disorganized at the approach of the Japanese troops, and the soldiers of the president of the republic joined the mob in rioting, looting and burning the government buildings at Talpen

The Japanese legation has received no official advices on the collapse of the Formosa republic. The collapse has been expected from the first. The officials have treated the Formosa uprising as grotes ue. The Japanese foreign office has indicated its contempt for the affair by never referent to it in cable disputches to the legation ring to it in cable dispatches to the legation

MAY RESIST THE GOVERNOR.

Dispute Over the Removal of a Kansas Prison Warden. TOPEKA, Kan., June 5 .- Governor Morfill has removed S. W. Chase from the wardenship of the penitentiary and ap-pointed J. Bruce Lynch of Chanute as his successor. Chase was found guilty of ine-morality and malfeasance in office. Chase's lawyers claim that Governor Morrill's ac-tion is illegal. It is rumored that Chase and his adherents are arming and will, if necessary, hold the office against Lynch

Personal Mention. Commissioner W. G. Veazey of the interstate commerce commission has been con-

fined to his house during the past week, the result of overwork and dyspepsia. He is now much better, but before resuming his official duties he will take a short vacation. Capt. L. V. Caziarc, second artillery, staticned at Fort Monroe, has been summoned to this city to testify in the Howgate case. Senator Murphy of New York is in the city. Mr. Murphy's visit here is to assist his family in moving to Saratoga, where he has rented a cottage, and where he will spend the hot weather season.

He is Summarily Removed by the President.